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ducing letters manifestly spurious, as for example, the eighteenth century forgery of a letter by Cromwell to Thurloe, (No. 200), and the famous "Squire Papers."

In the present edition Carlyle's work is subjected to a critical revision, but the spirit of the revision by Mrs. Lomas is sympathetic rather than iconoclastic. The text is carefully compared with the original manuscripts and corrected where necessary. This in itself makes the new edition of great value to the historian and student, for in the original work there are introduced not only the errors resulting from Carlyle's peculiar methods as an editor, but also those that arise from the fact that he very frequently did not have the original manuscripts, they being either inaccessible or not known in his day. Additional notes by the present editor are given in square brackets and are confined mainly to matters of fact. The letters are revised and the correct text given; in the speeches, on the other hand, Carlyle's text is retained, except where it is manifestly wrong. This deference to Carlyle in the editing of the speeches Mrs. Lomas explains by the fact that they represent not what Cromwell actually said, but what he is reported to have said, and it would be impossible to get Cromwell's exact words. The only general change made in the speeches is the restoration of the seventeenth century phraseology of the originals which Carlyle modernized throughout.

The edition contains some one hundred and forty-five letters not included by Carlyle, besides speeches and other documents. The most important of these new letters are those to Robert Hammond, found by the late Dr. Gardiner, while the twenty additional speeches are those of the Army Councils of 1647, discovered by Mr. Firth. The excellent work of Mrs. Lomas has been ably seconded by the bookmaker's art and the edition is as attractive in form as it is interesting and scholarly in matter. The index appears in the third volume and is unusually well done.

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The United States and Porto Rico. By L. S. ROWE, Ph.D. Pp. xiv, 271. Price, \$1.30. Longmans, Green & Co. 1904.

It is a surprising circumstance that in the four years which have elapsed since the unanticipated events of the war with Spain forced the United States upon a quasi-colonial career, there has been scant and inadequate recital of the course of events during that period. We have been largely dependent upon the excessive detail of government reports on the one hand and upon the superficial dicta of journalistic narrative on the other hand for acquaintance with the essential features of the politico-economic reorganization effected by the American administration in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines, respectively.

This has meant loss both to the student and to the publicist. The entire history of colonial administration probably presents no more instructive lesson than the succession of military, provisional and civil government in Porto Rico. It is of vital importance at the present moment to determine the relative efficiency of Spanish, American and Cuban administration in Cuba. Manifestly we are in no position to pass upon the propriety of a large measure of independence

for the Philippine archipelago until the success or failure of the degree of autonomy now actually enjoyed there in municipal and provincial affairs has been accurately appraised.

It is a matter of congratulation that Professor Rowe, whose experience, as a member of both the Federal and the insular Porto Rican Code Commissions, renders him exceptionally qualified to speak, has undertaken to discuss the problems arising out of our contact with Spanish-American civilization in Porto Rico. In an attractive little volume of some two hundred and sixty pages he has described with clearness and interpreted with ability some of the remarkable episodes of that experience. The student-reader will put aside the volume with profound regret that the author has not been persuaded to give us a comprehensive history instead of a narrative sketch. Such a more ambitious plan would have relieved the difficulties arising from the attempt to consider within limited compass, both the actual experience of Porto Rico in its civic reorganization and the larger problems presented to the United States by the political developments of the War with Spain and their judicial interpretation.

Certain of Professor Rowe's chapters, as for example those upon "The Insular Decisions," "The People of Porto Rico," "Financial Reorganization" are adequate summaries of more or less familiar incidents. But in other places, as in tracing the history of the native political parties of the Island, in discussing the propriety of an insular civil service system, in commenting upon the experience of the jury system in the Island, he has placed before us in inviting form valuable and heretofore inaccessible information.

Finally, it is not improper to note, as a tribute to the modesty of the author even though a defect of the volume, the omission of any reference to the important part which Professor Rowe himself played, as a member of two successive code Commissions, in the reorganization which he has so intelligently described.

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The Slav Invasion and the Mine Workers: A Study in Immigration. By FRANK JULIAN WARNE, Ph.D. Pp. 211. Price, \$1.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1904.

It is only justice to the author of this study to state that it is beyond question the most interesting and suggestive investigation of the problem of immigration which has yet been published in the United States. There have been other studies in this field, but they have been mainly confined to a description of the invading nationalities and to speculation as to the best means of assimilating them into the American people. Dr. Warne, however, addresses himself to the real problem of immigration, which is the competition of the immigrant with the native born American.

The labor struggles in the anthracite field which terminated in a noteworthy victory for organized labor have been generally misunderstood. In the investigations which preceded the award of the arbitration tribunal, the representatives of the operators claimed, and supported their claims by a large amount of evidence, that the earnings of the miners in the anthracite fields